Richmond Times-Dispatch

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1915.

Postponement That Promises Good

THE board controlling the Public Employent Bureau did well to defer its selecmanager until January 11. There ch tremendous demand for haste as ake an immediate choice imperative. h dangers as may reside in delay are n counterbalanced by the hope that vill result in the appointment of a really competent and qualified.

rty or more applications already have submitted. In that list there must be person, not tied to the charlot wheels l faction, whose fitness for the cognizable by the board and the ell. Is it too much to hope that, as t of New Year resolutions and consideration, the board will be led out that individual and give him

A Case for an Expert

HILE the proposition to increase the city's electric lighting plant, so as to t the sale of current to individuals and rations, is under consideration by the government, it may be worth while to at the suggestion that before a final den is reached expert advice, at once able impartial, is a prime necessity.

r the ordinary person, even conceding the po ession of extraordinary intellie, to attempt to pass on a highly technical osition of this character, of course, is d. It would be like a layman trying a alt case in court or treating himself for obscure and dangerous ailment.

rescribe for Richmond in the matter g the municipal electric plant and the service, an electrical engineer ighest standing in his profession e retained. His services would cost but they would be worth it.

Guilty Soldiers Must Be Punished

E State Department should make prompt demand, through the British Foreign e, on the Canadian authorities, for the ishment of the militiamen who on last nday shot and killed Walter Smith, an erican duck hunter, and seriously wounded companion, Charles Dorsch. The verdict 'accidental shooting" returned by the jury o stupid and trivial to merit a moment's The policeman who sought the arrest of

nith and Dorsch for violating the Canadian laws, and who had called on the solof laws, and who had carried of hearing as a sist kim; testified at the hearing at he had warned and even implored them shoot over the Americans' heads. Other stimony was to the effect that Dorsch held his hands in token of surrender, and that en after this several volleys were fired If they had violated the game laws, Smith

Dorsch were subject to arrest and deed punishment, but to kill men for minor actions of a police regulation is no less der because those who commit the homiare assisting a police officer or wear the rms of soldiers. They must be made y the penalty of their crime.

Parcel Post

here any one among average men who an think of one billion two hundred on packages-that is, twelve hundred and a million is ten hundred thoushout coming to the conclusion that ot of packages must have taken a ine to tie, no matter how small? could tie up twelve hundred milges in all his natural life, without ften at the clock and wondering ald be time to quit?

about the number of packages infant parcel post in the secoperation, and handling this ges has done two things: post-office on a self-susnd, it has made the exout and hustle for busiport themselves. If the keeps up for the next companies may have revenue, and if the post are increased lling what express aut of business al-

> arcel post is one s of the times. he who would o the twentieth

vincing

lamity howling among Repubturers' Associa-Pa., addressed a wailing at great Iships and ruin sed to the counmethod of getnce for a bald literature, but ssful enough to ain this alleged s has sent a let-

ter to President Wilson, again wailing over the corpse of American industry and again charging that the tariff is responsible.

A letter of this sort need not, we suppose, be based on either sound reasoning or common knowledge. In any case, the second missive from the Pennsylvania gentlemen displays a total lack of both. A schoolboy would be expected to know that the only way a customs tariff could injure this country's industries would be by the entry into our markets of foreign products to be sold at prices below what they could be produced for here. The cry against tariff revision raised by those who battened on high rates was that this country would be ruined by the products of Europe's pauper labor. At best, that was a mighty poor plea to justify the impoverishment of the many for the enrichment of the few, but it is an absurdity at this time, when the war has so lowered the output of the great European nations that their exports have shrunk away almost to the vanishing point. The American market can scarcely be flooded with the commodities produced by Europe's pauper workers, when most of those workers are under arms, and when the rest of them are turning out military supplies and munitions. The industry of the whole world has been dislocated-many millions of spindles, for example, are idle which, but for the war, would have ben using up millions of bales of American cotton. Surely, there is a great deal of unemploy-

ment in the United States, perhaps, relatively, more than there has ever been. But never before had modern industry felt the effects of a world war. If we had a tariff even as high as the most enthusiastic Republican could desire, we would have to suffer in exactly the same way as we are suffering now. Of course, the Pennsylvania gentlemen know this, but they are content to be disingenuous and impertinent, in the hope of discrediting the Democratic administration. Plain people of all parties, however, will not approve of attempts to annoy the President of their country in so petty a way.

Looking Backward-and Forward

R ICHMOND has reason for just pride in the record of her accomplishments during the year that has passed. While the greatest war of all time is being waged, while this country has suffered from war-inflicted business depression, of which the section tributary to Richmond has been the principal victim, the city has kept her head erect and her face toward the light.

Her material progress has been impeded, of course, for that was inevitable, but the sturdy optimism of her capitalists and business men and the courage and intelligent loyalty of her artisans and other workers have withstood discouragement and fought off every weak thought of surrender to the psychology of despair. We have not had prosperity, exactly-certainly not the sort of prosperity we looked forward to with confidence a year ago-but we have done exceeding well.

There has been suffering here, the inevitable product of unemployment, but it has been and is being relieved. The city, officially, has taken the lead, and a generous citizenship kept step and time. Not only are we relieving the distress of our own people, but we have given to stricken Belgium and to the Red Cross and other funds designed to mitigate the necessary horrors of war.

Financially, 1914 was made memorable by the selection of Richmond as the site of the Federal reserve bank for this district. That was a great triumph as well as a great honor, fairly won and richly merited. It is for us to hold it against aggression and to prove, even to skeptic Baltimore, that we deserved it,

After all, our outlook is toward the future. There are rich fields of usefulness and profit that we can occupy if we will. We have crossed the arid desert of business depression, with few casualties and few stragglers from our ranks. Ahead is the Land of Promise. Let us gird up our loins and enter into our rightful heritage!

Stealing for Charity

BOWERY mission choir singer, arrested for stealing jewelry from an apartment house, explains that he raised about \$4,000 in this way for the sole purpose of giving it to the poor of his mission; and there is abundant evidence that he did give largely to the poor, standing at the door as they went out and handing them money. Whether he did this as an act of pure philanthropy or from the motive of egotism which prompts men to make themselves conspicuous by generosity, is a question for the jury. And, as practical men, some of the twelve may have their doubts.

It is not inconceivable that a man might steal for the poor, supposing him to be possessed of an enormous interest in the welfare of the needy, any more than it is inconceivable that men frequently commit erimes of varying degrees through love of some one who is to benefit by the particular crime's

But such philanthropy should be squelched for the good of society as a whole. Too ready leniency in such a case might furnish a ready excuse for genuine criminals who are caught with the goods. All the pickpockets and second-story men in Christendom might plead that they stole for charity, and with a little judicious distribution of a percentage of the loot might even produce the beneficiaries of their benevolent looting.

Wanted-An Alderman

W OMEN of the Second Ward in Chicago are advertising for aldermanic candidates to step forth, so that they may investigate and agree on the most acceptable. Just what qualifications a man must have is not stated in the advertisement. It is probable, however, that few of the qualifications the women have in mind will be found in the oldfashioned list of merits, under the strictly partisan and boss system.

It may be suspected, to begin with, that the women's candidate must be essentially a man, with all the attributes of manliness. He must stand in his own shoes, must be broad-shouldered, reasonably temperate, successful in his own personal affairs, preferably a good husband and kind father, a thrifty man, one who considers the public welfare before his own selfish interests.

There is that sort of a man somewhere in the Second Ward, but the chances are that he is too busy to run for Alderman; and if he had all the time in the world, is he the sort of man whose wife would be willing to let him stay out nights attending to aldermanic business? We imagine that Mrs. Ideal Man is even now packing up her things, getting ready to move to some other ward before her husband falls under the great temptation.

New York's Governor is to be sworn in Because of what happened to Bill Sulzer, whose single swearing didn't stick?

SONGS AND SAWS

For 1915.

Be it resolved, that in this brand-new year.
That lifts its head above a world of strife,
I'll try to keep the pallid ghost of fear From lurking in the shadows of my life.

Be it resolved, that I will bear myself Ith manly mien, alike to rich and poor, cringe beneath the frown of place or Nor turn the weak and hungry from my door.

Be it resolved, that sometimes I will think Of griefs and sorrows other than my own, Nor let the tired swimmer gasp and sink, Who, far from land, on life's wild sea is blown.

Be it resolved, in brief, that I will hold Fast to that code which, since the world

When love was young and hearts were gentle-Has ever marked and typified the Man.



Rather Helpful. "Did Cholly Lightmind suffer any permanent effects from that attack of brain fever he had?"

"I should say he did. Why. at times now Cholly is almost

The Pessimist Says:
I've made one perfectly dandy resolution. I am not going to wish anybody a Happy New

No Change, He-I was a fool when I embarked in this

She-Of course-and for some time before. Forced to It. Grubbs—Are the Lotsofmuns going abroad this year, as usual?
Stubbs—No, they are going to stay in this country and see their first of America.

Making It Pinin.

"Yes, my son?"
"Why does the New Year always begin on the first day of January?"

"Because, my boy, that date always follows right after the last day of December."

Here's a Real One.
The ancients hardly understood
How lucky was their lot—

hey no'er were plagues of From folks they had forgot.
THE TATTLER. They ne'er were plagued by New Year gifts

Chats With Virginia Editors

Reflectively, the Bristol Herald-Courier re-"Having turkeyed and hashed and souped, the country returns to the even tenor of its way." And having thus preambled, the resolutioning proceeds.

The Fredericksburg Journal, apparently fearful of being regarded by the combatants as a disinterested and innocent bystander, proclaims itself anti-German in an editorial leader, the concluding paragraph of which is here quoted: "Germany has the lasting condemnation of the civilized world, and will have it as long as men have regard for honor, justice and humanity. All efforts to win American sympathy are in Ach, du lieber Augustin! "Metz" Wilson and the rest of the Deutscher hi-le hi-lo comedians should take notice and cut Fredericksburg from their route sheets immediately.

"Mme, Schumann-Heink comes to the front with a suggestion that the women of the world unite to stop the war. She says: 'I would gladly lead a band of women between the battle lines if I could help to end this frightful war; I would be willing to die in the cause." Editor Lindsay writes in his Charlottesville Progress. Madame's note sounds very grand, but its volume excites a suspicion that she has been tuned from "concert" pitch to "interna-

The old-fashioned reporter, who writes of the convalescent, "He is now able to be up and about and is improving as well as could be for," has been traced to Winchester, where he is on the staff of the Evening Star.

"Richard Canfield, the gambler, left \$1,000,000. This shows what a man can accomplish by a strict attention to his business and a strict inattention on the part of the police to theirs," the Portsmouth Star says. Likewise, it demonstrates that when the "Game Closed" sign is hung up, the cashing-in shows that the wagers and wages of sin amount to the same.

Discussing local conditions, Editor Hierome opie, of the Staunton Leader, says: "There are always large numbers of persons who are not at work, and who do not care to work. They live off the labor of others. they are supported gladly by relatives who have good positions." The attendance at the corner-grocery conferences of the long-distance strategists is evidently increasing in the hill

Current Editorial Comment

Mexican Policy

The Bellman articles on the Mexican people by John Lind have been reprinted in a small

Policy
Justified
have been reprinted in a small mamphlet. They are well worth the additional circulation they will get in this way. Mr. Lind's tone, but also because of the position he held as personal representative in Mexico of the President of the United States. In reading this booklet, the past attitude of the administration in Mexican affairs becomes much clearer. President Wilson evidently based many of his acts in connection with Mexico upon the reports he connection with Mexico upon the reports he received from Mr. Lind. What those reports were this booklet indicates. The prevailing idea is that the trouble there has been caused by the yearning of the great masses of the Mexican people for improvement and democracy. As long as this yearning lasted there were bound to be unrest, turbulance and violence. The only way to prevent this trouble was to grant to the masses a chance for improvement and a place in the sun. They want education and laws guaranteeing them enjoyment of life, liberty and property. Huerta could never have given these property. Huerta could never have given these things, because he was surrounded and supported by individuals whose self-interest lay entirely in the maintenance of the existing conditions. President Wilson, while receiving the information as this, could hardly have taken any other position than the one he did, and as the days go by and more and knowledge of the conditions below the Itio Grande comes to us it becomes more probable that the information transmitted r. Lind was correct information, and that policies based upon it were consequently correct policies .- Baltimore Sun.

Theatre
Planned for
Children

There is much of public spirit and a keen appreciation of certain sociological demands in the efforts made by Peter Newton. many substantial backed by citizens of Manhattan, to crect a on Forty-seventh Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, for the exclusive produc-tion of fairy story and folk lore plays to cater tion of fairy story and folk lore plays to cater to the taste of children only. Perhaps this should not be called a theatre reserved for the should not be called a theatre reserved for the youngsters. Most grown men and women have something of the child left in them, and we assume they will not be stopped at the doors. The problem of giving children what they want within the limits of what they may properly have in the amusement line is, of course, most insistent in the motion picture field. The number of children affected is much greater there. Something has already been done with the ap-proval of the National Beard of Censors to segregate the movies suited for child entertain-ment, so that at certain performances, an-

nounced in advance, each place may give such attractions unmarred by anything sensationally unfit for young boys and girls. That distinctive theatres for motion pictures adapted for the "kiddles" will be the next development is almost certain. But even parents of means and cultivation will find usefulness in a legitimate playhouse always safe for their little ones. As for the children themselves, they are bound to be enthusiastic. Their unspoiled imagination will find expansion as well as enjoyment in the "Toy Theatre" and its productions.—Brooklyn Engle. lyn Eagle.

War News Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 1, 1865.)

A report was current yesterday that General Hood had turned upon his pursuers and inflicted a severe blow upon them. No official report or any other kind of report could be obtained from the secretive War Department. The chances are that the report is "floodish," that is to say, unreliable.

The only real information as to Hood's movements comes to us from the Northern exchanges, and they are proverbially unreliable. They tell us that Hood's rear guard made a stand on some point on its retreat and captured several pleces of artillery from Thomas's advance guard. This is interesting as far as it goes. This is interesting as far as it goes.

The very latest news we have from the demoralized Army of the Tennessee is that Hood arrived at Florence, Ala., on the 21st ultimo, and that his infantry was crossing the river on the 22d in comparative safety. So far, General Hood has made no official report to the War Depart-Parties who reached the Confederate lines in East Mississippi from Shreveport two days ago ment of the Confederate States government.

From the very latest to be gathered from Hood and his army, it can only be said that his army, or what is left of it, is now in North

stated that it was currently reported before they Shreveport and crossed the Mississippi River that General Sterling Price had died in Arkansas, his death being due to apoplexy, but ticulars of his death could be obtained.

From certain Northern exchanges we learn that Butler and Porter are very much at outs. Butler charges the failure of the Wilmington and Fort Fisher campaign on Admiral Porter, and Porter declares that Butler was all to blame for its failure. It is perhaps true that neither of these fellows were much to blame the there are the second of these fellows were much to blame the second of these fellows were much to blame the second of these fellows were much to blame the second of these fellows were much to blame the second of these fellows were much to blame the second of these fellows were much to blame the second of these fellows were much to blame the second of these fellows were much to be second or the second of the secon of these fellows were much to blame, but that General Whiting and Colonel William Lamb, of the Confederate contingent, were altogether to be blamed for the failure of the Yankee effort on Fort Fisher. Glory be to the Lord for the

Zebulun B. Vance was yesterday inaugurated as Governor of North Carolina. In his inaugural address, he made a strong point of declaring his allegiance to the Confederacy. There can be no question of Governor Vance's loyalty and the loyalty of all of the people of North Carolina to the Confederate States of America. to the Confederate States of America.

According to New York papers that sometimes According to New York papers that sometimes come to us through the lines, it seems that the price of gold in New York varies very much according to war news. When Sherman got into Savannah the other day gold jumped down to less than 200. When he didn't get out as soon as he had predicted it jumped back again to 212. When Thomas did, not whip Hood as much as he had promised to de gold wood as he had promised to de gold wood as much as he had promised to do, gold went up again, and when Grant did not make the advance on Lee that he had been threatening to do, there was a further advance in gold. Then, too, the failure of Butler to play the thunder on the North Carolina coast had a demoralizing effect, and gold went up from 200 to 227.

The Voice of the People

Unawayed by Political Influence.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—A great deal has been said regarding the election of a manager for the City Employment Bureau and the political significance that may Bureau and the political significance that may be attached thereto. As a candidate for the above position, I deem it proper at this time, in order that my position in the matter may be fully understood, to set forth my reasons for seeking the position, which reasons are as follows

follows:

1. I am applying for this position because I firmly believe that I am in every way capable of measuring up to its every requirement. As to this I-am willing to submit my qualifications for the job to any selected number of business men you care to select.

2. I am applying because the said position pays \$300 per year more than I am now receiving from the city, and this reason is, I believe, generally regarded as a laudable ambition in I should like to have it clearly and distinctly

understood that I am not applying as a politician, nor am I seeking the support of my friends to use any political influence. My individual view is that this new department, in order to measure up to its possibilities, should

dividual view is that this new department, in order to measure up to its possibilities, should be, so far as is possible, divorced from politics. Therefore, if I am elected to the position, I will not be controlled by any politician or political influence. The only authority I shall recognize will be the Employment Bureau, and my utmost energy will be used to make it a success. As a final reason and statement, I am seeking this position as a citizen and taxpayer seeking this position as a citizen and taxpayer of this, my native city, and upon my ability as I see it to fill the position with credit to myself and to the citizenship of Richmond JAMES J. CREAMER. Richmond, December 30, 1914.

Opposes Municipal Ownership. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

To the Editor of the times-dispatch:
Sir,—In answer to your correspondent's letter signed "R. L. P." and headed "Says Franchises Block Progress," I should like to say that the street cleaning and our gas supply, which are now under city management, are so far below the efficiency of the service given by our street railway company that the "progressive men now being put into office and having the interests of the city at heart" might well give a great part of their time and attention to these and other needed improvements which would not be hindered by "some private corporation with a pocketful of franchises and special privileges." Strangers coming to our city always remark on our splendid street car service, and they

are equally certain to notice our dirty streets, and are astounded to find we have no public library. As they go to hotels lighted by electricity and do not have to cook, they have no opportunity to discover the poor quality Richmond, December 31, 1914.

kindly give the information?

Queries and Answers

Mail Order.

Must I have license to mail out a preparation made by myself? Will it cost more, except for carriage, to sell abroad?

A. C. RUNGE.

No. There may be charges for duty. This you may determine from the import laws of the countries to which you ship. the countries to which you ship. Who Wrote It?

Can you give me the name of the author of the verses beginning, "What is the world? A wildering maze, where sin hath tracked ten thousand ways, etc."? JOHN W. GORDON.

Will some reader, better informed than we,

Most of Virginia History

Please give me the dates in the formation of Rappahannock County from Spotsylvania, and inform me whom Governor Spotswood married and where he is buried. MISS E. N. BURKE.
Spotsylvania was formed from Essex, King
and Queen and King William, in 1720. Orange
was formed from Spotsylvania in 1734. Culpeper King was formed from Spotsylvania in 1734. Culpeper was formed from Orange in 1748, and Rappahannock was formed from Culpeper in 1831. The controversy about the name of "Lady Spotswood" is regarded to be settled by the Edmund Pendleton letter, dated September 8, 1762, written in collaboration with his client, John Benger, a nephew of Lady Spotswood. This letter identifies her as Butter Berger. This letter identifies her as Butler Brayne, one of the four daughters of Richard Brayne. Governor Spotswood was buried in the "Temple a cemetery erected by him in the garden of his estates, "Temple Farm," near Yorktown.
Dr. Shield came into possession of this place

in 1834. Of the burial place of Sir Alexander, he writes within the Temple: "I found heaps of

broken tombstones, and, on putting the frag-

ments together, I found the name of Governor

You Can't Be Too Careful of Your Company These Days

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



College Athletics Need More Control

In a paper read before the National wrong idea of the relative importance

ager was a business man, and, with an eye to business, he saw that greater gate receipts meant better facilities, more equipment and the means of attaining better results. Better results to the students, to the alumni, to the graduate manager, and even to the faculty, ment more athletic victories. The business man's business grew. The training table, the training quarters, the return of star graduates to help coach, the high-salaried professional coach, magnificent athletic fields, and imposing stadla were all made possible by good business methods and by the skill of the graduate managers in exploiting the loyalty of alumni. But the Athletic Association was not a saw that greater is the student to get? Is it sport or is it business; a pastime or a profession? Is is more important than studies or not?

That our student athletes carry themselves as well as they do under these circumstances is a tremendous tribute to the stuff of which they are made. That they are able to do anythese surprisingly well.

Whole Program is Wrong.

But the whole program is fundamentally wrong. The whole scheme is professionalized. Efficiency is developed down to the minutest detail. No by good business methods and by the skill of the graduate managers in exploiting the loyalty of alumni. But the Athletic Association was not an educational body. The graduate manager was not an educator. He was closer to the alumni than to the faculty. His great enterprise assumed such proportions, and its exactions on the time leave no stone unturned that victories and thought of the students became so

dergraduates. This committee advised the graduate manager, and even did more, but the graduate manager still, for the most part, had his own way. The athletic associations have grown worth millions. Intercollegiate sport has gradually become commercivilized and professionalized. The good name of the student athlete has often been smirched by proselyting and subsidizing, and our controversy of amateurism vs. professionalism has grown ever more insistent. How can we expect professionalized sport to turn out amateur sportsmen? I believe that college and university presidents and thinking people in general who have the courage to face the situation squarely feel with President Wilson that there is real danger of the side show becoming more important than

dications of attempts at readjustment have appeared. The place of play is coming to be recognized. The educa-tional world is in travall, and there is hope that a new athletic era is to be born, an era with an athletic policy that shall be the legitimate offspring of an educational system: a child, sane, sensible, sturdy and strong, who will, by the might of his clean ancestry and undoubted parentage, beat down his bullying, braggart of a bastard brother until he shall come to recog-nize his rightful place in the educa-

tional family circle.

But possibly the sturdy younger son has already been conceived. In almost any college faculty you will now find a few men of vision who are begin-ning to preach the doctrine that play has a real and distinctive place in education, and even in higher education. What that place should be, I would like to discuss here, but it is outside the province of this paper. But what of the place of play in education at the present time?

Conditions Improved.

The facts of the case are that there is little or no justification of the present status of intercollegiate sport as a legitimate interest in an edu cational system. Thanks to the fluence of the association, and to zealous and indefatigable efforts of the friends of good sport, working through local conferences, the conditions sur-rounding intercollegiate sport have improved tremendously in late years, as far as public performances and ternal conditions are concerned. with the great educational and moral principles underlying sport, and with the question of amateurism, little progress is being made. The difficulties in both of these respects are largely due to one and the same cause. Under ex-isting conditions promising young athletes in high schools and academies are rounded up by alumni scouts or other agencies, they receive inducements of one sort and another, in many cases legitimate and in many othe such as to prostitute all moral integ-rity. But whether right or wrong, the athlete is zealously sought after, that because he is an athlete. If that because he is an athlete. If pos-sible, he is placed under obligations before reaching college; he is even steered to the proper fitting school of convenienced, the particular college.

In a paper read before the National Collegiate Athletic Association Convention in Chicago, C. W. Savage, athletic director at Oberlin College, declared that there are two great aspects of the athletic problem in the colleges—educational and professional. In the early years of college sports in America only the recreational, hygienic and social aspects were recognized. There, in a surprisingly short time, strong athletic associations, controlled entirely by students, flourished, and soon obtained great power. Young and inexperienced student managers abused the power, and made mistakes, causing misunderstanding and friction, which brought about the graduate managers, and for a time the athletic ship sailed smoother seas.

But sports well managed grew in popularity both with the students and with the public. The graduate manager was a business man, and, with an eye to business, he saw that greater receipts meant better facilities,

tions, and its exactions on the time and thought of the students became so heavy that scholastic pursuits were considerably interrupted.

Graduate Control Begun.

Here with characteristic conservatism, college authorities came forward with a harmless prescription for faculty control—an advisory athletic committee, composed of some members of the faculty with sporting proclivities, a proportion of real sports from the alumni, and a representation of undergraduates. This committee advised play football on college teams, we still have men competing four and five years, we still have boys lying about their amateur standing, we still have charges made against the morality of intercollegiate sport.

All these things and countless others exist because of the system that has gradually developed. Since the beginning of intercollegiate football each institution has attempted to get ahead of its rival in preparedness for the game. The time for disarmament has come. Athletic troubles will never grow less, discussions over the defini-tion of an amateur never cease until there is a radical readjustment of the athletic system at least as far as in-tercollegiate football is concerned.

That the great universities will soon change their methods is doubtful, but reformation or revolution must come. Schedules should be greatly cut down, or different teams sent into different games. In the great games the days should be a holiday for both institutions. The one, both students and factions. The one, both students and fac-ulty, should be guests of the other. Hospitality should be extended and re-ceived. Most of the troubles might be eliminated if gate receipts were done away with, and attendance be by stu-dent tickets or invitation. There is no reason why a sane athletic system should not be supported by endowment, and run on a carefully prepared budget.
The sport would then be running on a strictly amateur basis, and most of the evils would die a natural death. An-other suggestion would be to schedule intercollegiate meets between depart-If intercollegia ments or classes. games are good for twenty-five player out of five thousand students, why no good for a hundred or five hundred Doubtless many other and better sug gestions could be made.

April Fool Trick. April Fool Trick.
(Philadelphia Ledger.)
Franz Josef, who received Belgrad
for a birthday present, must now re
gard those Servians as regular India

No Objection Whatever.
(Cleveland Leader.)
The British government probab won't object if the Kaiser hangs is Iron Cross on George Bernard Shaw neck, provided it weighs about a ton

The Good and Bad of It.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.) A tax upon "the poor man's beer" in England will either make the British invincible upon the Continent or rebellious at home.

Danger Ahend! (New York Herald.)

But may not Mr. Bryan's strong in-dorsement of prohibition be construed by the Kaiser as a distinct breach of neutrality in favor of the Czar? (Chicago Herald.)

In distributing wishes for New Year appliess we must take into considerahappiness we must take into consider tion the comfort of the great majority, even if a minority be somewhat in convenienced. We, therefore, wish that all the professional politicians will He thus enters college with the be stricken dumb.